

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[VOLUME X.]

LEXINGTON. — Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT

FOR MAN AND HORSE,

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,
By WILLIAM ALLEN.

FOR SALE,

The tract of LAND on which I now live, lying about two miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road, containing two hundred acres; it is well watered and timbered, about 50 acres cleared—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber who now resides on the premises.

FRANCIS DILL,
March 24.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing about 200 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. R. K. Craddock in Danville, or to JOHN W. HOLY, atty. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

The managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery having announced to the public, that the drawing of that lottery will certainly commence the 10th June next—Adventurers in the Lexington Churches of Insurance Lottery, will take notice, that agreeably to the original plan thereof, the drawing of the former will determine the fate of the tickets of the latter.

A few Tickets remain on hand which may be had on application to the

MANAGERS.

Lexington, May 22, 1797

WOODFORD COUNTY,

May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1797.

John Telford complainant,

Against

John Briscoe defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney; it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Versailles.

Telle
(A Copy)
T. TURPIN, CLK.

Three Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from Lexington in April last, a bright bay mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half, natural trotter, a small star in her face, and if I am not mistaken she has one white foot, had on a large bell, tied with a lifting of broad cloth, when rode she blows her breath very hard, had all round, branded on the near shoulder.

Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, or gives such information that I get her, shall have the above reward.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH,
June 22.

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the T. Wines, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoints a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Bayly near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE,
June 19.

Notice.

THE Partnership of Thomas Poffy, John Logan, and Baker Ewing, trading under the firm of Poffy & Co. was dissolved the first day of April last, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Baker Ewing & John Poffy for adjustment. The subscribers therefore earnestly request such persons as are indebted to said partnership to make immediate payment of their respective balances, in order that they may be enabled to discharge the debts due by said firm.

EWING & POSEY,
Frankfort June 1.

33 A NEW STORE.

I HAVE just received into my care in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and Queen's Ware, which I am authorized to sell upon the lowest terms for Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full proof Whiskey, Salt, Sugar, and good Flour in barrels; for which said articles of produce, a generous price will be given. I have also Iron and Nails left in my hands, to be sold for Cash. A few good Horses under seven years old, will be wanted.

AMOS EDWARDS.
Bourbon, March 1797.

28 LAST NOTICE.

The partnership of M'Coun & Castleman has been since time dissolved, by mutual consent, which was made known by a former advertisement. All persons indebted to them, are earnestly requested to make payment of their respective accounts to James M'Coun, before the 10th of April next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, and further indulgence can be given.

JAMES M'COUN,
JOHN CASTLEMAN.
March 22.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division—All persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negotiable, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND,
March 16, 1797.

Mason County, 31.

March court, 1797.

David Buchanan complainant,
Against

William Telly, heir at law to John Telly, and Thomas Curwen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Telly, not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney; it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of next court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be advertised in one of the Kentucky Gazette's for two months successively—another posted at the court house door, of this county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service, or the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed.—It appearing to the court that the former order made herein, was not executed.

(A Copy)
Telle
J. MARSHALL Junr. C. M. C.

8 For Sale.

SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

OF SOLE PROPERTY TO ANY IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

LYING in Clarke county, on the waters of L. Green, near Franklin's lick, and containing two farms, consisting of about sixty-six acres cleared with springs, gardens, orchards, meadows, necessary and convenient Houses and a most Excellent Mill Seat. The terms may be made known by applying to the subscribers, living on the premises, or to Mr. Garland Bullock in Lexington.—Immediate possession will be given.

DAVID GIST.
PATTERSON BULLOCK.
June 2, 1797.

22 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

I HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Harpersburg, Washington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Harbison dec. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said decedent, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that provision may be made for the discharge thereof.

JAMES HARTWORTH, EXOR.

THOMAS HARTWORTH, EXOR.

Lexington, June 13, 1797.

92 GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross Street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

IN THIS STATE:

5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.

4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.

1500 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.

3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leathem's settlement.

400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

ALSO,
250 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tennessee river.

This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.
Feb. 2.

To be Sold on low terms,

Three hundred acres of excellent, and beautiful lying LAND, in Franklin county, about six miles from Frankfort, and one and a half miles from Sanders's mills—about thirty acres cleared, and under good fence, three of which is well set with timothy, several good cabins; well watered; the land may be seen and the terms made known, by applying to Maj. Thomas Gist, or the subscriber, living near said Land.

ROBERT PATTERSON.
Franklin county, April 29.

18 FOR SALE,

That noted tract of LAND, English's tract, containing four hundred acres, three miles from the Crab orchard, supposed to be equal, if not superior to any in the district, for a public house; as the land is of good quality, a great part of it would make excellent meadow; the range is good both winter and summer, and from its situation, no doubt will be permanent; well watered with springs; a good feat for a distillery, and Dick's river runs through the tract; eighty or ninety acres now in order for cropping. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber at Madison court house.

Spencer Griffin.
April 21.

17 Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and tip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.
Lexington, April 28.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.
Lexington, April 13.

FOR SALE,

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

VALUABLE LAND,

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other incumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contacting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, A NEAT EDITION OF THE

KENTUCKY LAWS.

IT is proposed, that this edition shall contain only the Laws that are of a general nature, and will be revised; there will be no more given of local or private laws, than their titles and time of passage. From the best calculations, it will extend to about six hundred pages.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two Numbers, large Octavo, with a neat letter, on good paper, and bound in boards. The first Number to contain all the laws of a General Nature already revised.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Three Dollars; one half to be paid at the time of the Second Number.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as the first Number completed with all possible dispatch; the second will be delayed until the revision is finished.

IV. If the laws do not exceed five hundred Pages, there will be added an appendix, containing an Abstract of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, taken from the most Approved Authors, with the different forms of process in that office; as well as the most useful forms of conveyancing, &c. There will also be added, a copious Index, whereby any article may be easily found by inspection; and the Constitution of this State and the United States will be prefixed.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one extra.

As the form in which the Acts of Assembly have been printed, renders them not only handy to carry about, but also more liable to injury and therefore less durable; and as it is probable that the general laws will hereafter remain a considerable length of time without any alteration; it is the object of this work to remedy those evils, by furnishing them in a portable form, and of durable materials.

JOHN BRADFORD.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Fayette, March 18th 1797.

Alexander Cleveland, Complainant,

Against

James Patton, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE said Defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court—and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, to answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy let up at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy) Telle

LEVI TODD.

STRAYED from Lexington, about the 20th of April last, a small dark COW, four years old this spring, a piece taken off the under side of each ear, so as to make them in the shape of a Fox's ears. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, or give such information that he may get her, shall have a reward of Two Dollars.

B. J. Bradford.

Lexington, May 25.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. Smith in answer to Mr. Nicholas.

2. The next article of complaint was with respect to contraband goods. If gentlemen will consult the law of nations, they will find, that the articles mentioned in the British treaty are by the law of nations contraband articles. They will find that in all the treaties with Denmark and Sweden; Great Britain had made the same stipulation. Indeed the gentleman had acknowledged, that it was so flated by some writers on the law of nations; but he wished to derogate from the authority of those writers in the same way as Mr. Genet, in his correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, had called them worm eaten folios and nutty aphorisms; to Vattel, might be added Valin's ordinances, a very respectable work in France. How then, can the gentleman with truth say, we have deviated from the law of nations?

3. The last point which the gentleman took notice of, was, the provision article. There was no doubt that the government would never allow provisions to be deemed contraband, except when going to a beleagued or blockaded port. Though he made this declaration, yet it was but candid to acknowledge, that this was flated by Vattel to be the law of nations. [He read an extract from Vattel.]

When this was flated by Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, our then minister in London, Mr. Pinckney acknowledged it to be so flated in Vattel, but very ingeniously argued, that France could not be considered in the situation mentioned in Vattel, since provisions was cheaper there than in England, and therefore the case did not apply. When our envoy was sent to London, both parties were tenacious on this ground. Our minister was unwilling to agree to this construction of the law of nations, but the British minister insisted upon it, and if there had not been some compromise the negotiation must have been broken off and a war probably ensued. The result was, therefore, that, without admitting it to be the law of nations it was agreed that where provisions were contraband by the law of nations, they should be paid for, but not confiscated as the law of nations (admitting that construction) would have authorized. Therefore some advantage was secured to France—for if Great Britain had confiscated our vessels going to France with provisions, it would certainly have damped the ardor of our citizens employed in that commerce; but under this regulation, our merchants were certain of being paid for their cargoes, whether they arrived in France, or were carried into England. These were the 3 grounds of objection which the gentleman from Virginia had flated as grounds of complaint by the French, against the British treaty.

Before he went further, he would observe, that admitting (which he did not admit) that there had been solid grounds of objection against the British treaty, before it was ratified, yet they ought now to be closed. It had received a full discussion at the time it had been carried into effect, was become the law of the land, and was generally approved of by the country. Why then, endeavor to stir up the feelings of the public against it by alleging it to be just cause of complaint? If the committee wanted any proof of the approbation which that instrument had received, he thought it might be gathered from the general approbation which had been given of the administration of the late president on his retirement from office, in doing which, the people had doubtless taken into view the whole of his conduct. Nor did he think the people had shewn any hostility to the treaty in the late election of members to that house. Indeed he believed that the approbation which the treaty received increased in proportion as the subject came to be understood. Admitting further, that the treaty had changed the existing state of things between G. Britain & France, by having granted commercial favors to Great Britain by the 2d article of our treaty with France, the same favors would immediately attach to France, so that the could have no reason to complain on that ground. Indeed France had her-

self new modified the treaty betwixt that country and this, and had taken to herself what she deemed to be the favors granted to Great Britain. (Mr. S. read the decree on this subject, of 2d March last.)

Mr. Smith said, he believed he had examined all the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the treaty, which were essential to the subject under consideration. He did not wish to go much farther on the present occasion, because he agreed with him, that it was proper they should keep themselves as cool and calm as the nature of the case would admit; but he thought whilst so much deference was paid to the feelings of France, some respect ought to be paid to the feelings of America. He hoped the people of America would always retain a proper respect and consideration for their national character; and however cannily he wished that the differences subsisting between the two countries might be amicably settled, yet, he trusted that our national dignity would never be at so low an ebb, as to submit to the insults and indignities of any nation whatever. In flaying this, he expressed his hearty wish to keep the door of negotiation with France unclosed; but at the same time he strongly recommended to take every necessary step to place us in a situation to defend ourselves, provided she should still persist in her haughty demeanor.

He trusted they would convince the French and every other nation, that they were determined to preserve the right of self government, and that they were able to frustrate every attempt which should be made to influence our councils. That such attempts had been made he knew some gentlemen would deny, but to him it was evident that all the ministers of France, who had resided in this country, had endeavored to obtain an undue influence over our affairs. It was now become a serious question, whether we were to make concessions to France of the most humiliating nature, and thereby provoke future aggression, or act a firm and determined part, in expressing our indignation at their insults, and resolving to resist them if they were persisted in.

He did not wish unnecessarily, he said, to excite indignation; but it was necessary on this occasion, to take particular notice of the insulting speech of president Barras, in reply to Mr. Monroe's valedictory, a speech evidently calculated to separate the American people from their government.

After the Directory knew that Mr. Monroe was no longer the minister of this country, after he had presented his letters of recall, and Mr. Pinckney had presented his letters of credence—after the minister of foreign affairs, De la C-oix, had said that they considered America as having no minister in France, the president of the Directory delivered the insulting speech above alluded to, in which he told the late minister, at a public audience, in the presence of several foreign ministers, to go home and tell his government "that his country owed its liberty to France." We have never denied said Mr. S. that we received great services from France; but was it not degrading to this country that their late minister should be thus addressed. The address was thro' out couched in terms studiously marked with indignities to this country, and an attempt to separate the people from the government.

Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman from Virginia is wonderfully afraid of using language which might irritate France: Mr. S. wished France had not given just cause of irritation, but those who had read the correspondence which had been laid before them, for a few years past, must have seen reiterated insults to this country. It was sufficient to call to their recollection the many indelicate and offensive expressions used by the various French ministers, in their diplomatic letters. Indeed, were he inclined to aggravate the aggressions we had received, he might display a whole volume of Genet's abuse. He should, however, satisfy himself by presenting some elegant extracts from the letters of citizen Adet. Mr. S. here quoted a number of offensive epithets and expressions, such as *disguised under a cloak of neutrality, the veil of dissimulation, tyrannical and homicidal rage, insidious proclamation of neutrality, the chicanery of its courts, presenting a*

poignant to cut the throat of its ally, all submission to the will of England, prostituting its neutrality, &c. &c.

Mr. S. said, as he knew indecent and harsh language always recoiled upon those who used it, he did not wish to adopt it; but at the same time, it was due to ourselves to express our feelings with a proper degree of strength and spirit. He was not in the habit of quoting any thing from M. Genet, but there was one expression of his which he thought contained good advice, "that this accommodation and humility to all this concession attains no end."

After the gentleman from Virginia had dwelt sufficiently upon the danger of irritating the French, he had emphatically called upon us to recollect our weakness. It might have been as well if he had left that to have been discovered from another quarter. He hoped we had sufficient confidence in the means of defence which we possessed, if driven to the last resort; and he believed, if there was any one more certain way of provoking war than another, it was that of proclaiming our own weakness.

He hoped such a language would now be spoken as would make known to the French government, that the government and people of this country were one, and that they would repel any attempt to gain an influence over our councils and government. The gentleman had said that there did not appear to be any design of this kind, and had endeavored to do away what was flated as the opinion in France, in General Pinckney's letter. He did not mean to rest this altogether upon the reports of an emigrant, whom General Pinckney mentions as having represented this country divided, and of no greater consequence than Genoa or Geneva, but he took the whole information into view. [He read the extract relative to this subject.]

It was evident, Mr. S. said, from this information from France, that an opinion had been industriously circulated there that the government and people of this country were divided; that the executive was corrupt and did not pursue the interests of the people; and that they might, by perseverance, overturn the administration, and introduce a new order of things. Was not such an opinion as this, he asked, calculated to induce France to believe that she might make her own terms with us? Was well known what the French wished, and it was time to declare it plainly; his opinion was that they designed to ruin the commerce of Great Britain through us. This was evident. They talk of the British treaty; but they inferred it to be dormant for near twelve months, without complaining about it. Why were they silent till within a few weeks before the election of our President? Why did they commit spoliation upon our commerce long before the British treaty was ever dreamt of? Their first decree, directing spoliation of our property, and the capture of our provision ships, was on the 9th of May, 1793, a month before the provision order of Great Britain, which was dated June 8, 1793; and why have they, from that time to this, been committing spoliation on our commerce? The British treaty was published in Paris in August, 1795; a year after, in July, 1796, they determined to treat us in the same way, and this decree was not made known to our government till the October following, a few weeks before the election of President.

But this was not all, the French had pursued similar measures towards all the other neutral powers. Sweden, in consequence, had no minister in their country, and was on the eve of a rupture. The intention of the French evidently was, to compel all the neutral powers to destroy the commerce of Great Britain; but he trusted this country had more spirit than to suffer herself to be thus forced to give up her commerce with Great Britain; he trusted they would spurn any such idea.

Mr. S. hoped the observations which he had made would not be confined to a win to let the United States and France involved in a war. He had no objection to such a measure's being taken for preserving peace betwixt two countries as should be consistent with national honor. It was a delicate thing for them to suggest what the executive ought to do. It was out of their province to direct him. The executive had various considerations to take into view. We had injuries to

complain of against France for the spoliation committed upon our commerce. If the executive conceive we have a right to redress, that subject will of course constitute a part of our envoy's instructions. Would it then be proper, said he, for this house to interfere with the executive, to obtrude its opinion and say, "You must give up this point; we take upon us (without any authority from the constitution) to give (Carle Blanche to France, without any indemnification or redress."

The gentleman says it is the object of the amendment on the table, to recommend to the executive to remove any inequalities in the treaties; that was alone sufficient to vote it out.

There had been no period since the revolution which had so powerfully called on Americans for that fortitude and wisdom which they knew to well how to display on great and solemn emergencies. It was not his intention to offend any one by flating the question in such broad terms; but he was persuaded that when the present situation of our affairs with respect to France was well understood, it would be found that to acquiesce in her present demands was virtually and essentially to surrender our self government and independence.

The independence of a nation, he observed, might be destroyed in various modes. Whether a preponderating influence was obtained in her councils by seduction, intrigue or terror, or by a direct and open invasion of her territories, and consequent subjugation, was immaterial: Indeed it would be safer for us if a foreign power were at once to attempt our subjugation by invasion; for, in that case, there could be but one opinion among Americans about a vigorous resistance; but the slow approaches to our subjection, but the subtle artifices of intrigue and deception, were seldom discerned by the community at large, until their pernicious effects had taken such deep root as to be with difficulty extirpated. Was it saying too much, to assert, that dictating to our government, fomenting an insurrection in our bosom, influencing the most important election, demanding a violation of our engagements, the repeal of our laws, annulling the decrees of our courts of justice, were not merely interferences with our government, but in fact attempts to usurp it? The complaints of France respecting the British treaty were the pretext, but not the real cause of her aggressions. It was idle to wink out of sight the real causes: She wished (as he had before flated) to destroy the commerce of England, and the United States were to be the instrument of accomplishing it. The United States were to be coerced into such measures as would effect this great scheme. The same policy was pursued towards the Hanse Towns and Denmark: had they made a British treaty? Were they answerable for the sins of ours? The review he had taken of the ground of controversy as to our treaty with England must have removed every impression unfavorable to our government, and evinced the unceasing efforts of France to acquire an improper ascendancy over our councils, and direct them to the purposes of her own aggrandizement.

Whether or no our government ought, on principles of amity and conciliation, to equalize our treaties between England and France, was a question of an Executive nature, and was not properly before the house. An offer of such equalization would undoubtedly depend on the disposition of France to make proper and suitable equivalents.

The gentleman from Virginia had cautioned the committee against alarming the pride of France—but, exclaimed Mr. S. has America no pride? Is her sensibility to be debased by prejudice or benumbed by terror as to be thrown out of view on this occasion? I trust not. I trust that American pride still maintains an impregnable influence over our deliberations, and decisions as I am to see in yield all that is due to the influence of policy, God forbid that it should ever be supplanted by an interested and servile interest. I thought it became the dignity of the house to support the Executive in firm and manly language. He was persuaded that a decided conduct would be the most likely to discourage aggression and repetition of insult. He recommended, not a menacing, but a firm countenance; not a bullying, but

an undaunted attitude. This would convince the world we were not to be threatened on our rights, whereas a timid supplicating posture could not fail to invite fresh insults and humiliations.

Mr. S. said, he valued unanimity as much as other gentlemen. He was sensible that it would be peculiarly important at this juncture. It would engage the confidence of the people and fortify the negotiation. It would convince the world, that however we might differ upon speculative points of administration, there was but one sentiment, respecting our felt government. It would extinguish the hopes of those who attempted to keep alive a faction in the country; it would crush the expectations of those who wished to substitute a foreign influence to the constituted authorities of the nation. But it might still be purchased by two dear avarice; and he would rather have a bare majority for the report of the committee, than an unanimous vote for the amendment; so much did he reprobate its principles. He thought it of more importance that there should be an unanimity between all the departments of government, than an unanimity in the house, at the expense of its separating from the other branches of the government; but if the amendment was agreed to, it must produce a separation from the president and senate, and confirm the opinions fostered in France of a division existing between the government and people. Much therefore, as he cherished unanimity, he could not purchase it on this occasion by agreeing to a proposition of so dangerous a tendency.

Mr. Smith concluded with requesting the committee seriously to ponder on the consequence of agreeing to the amendment. It spoke the same feeble language as the address of the last session, the same timid reluctance, to express ourselves of injury, the same reliance on negotiation alone; if this was all that the gentlemen on the other side proposed doing at this extraordinary session, the calling of Congress would prove the most humiliating, the most calamitous measure that had ever been adopted. Better indeed had the members remained at their homes, and there in secret silence mourned over the dishonor of their country, and smothered their resentments, than be collected in a mass from all parts of the union to be thus publicly exhibited as fellow witnesses of their own shame and the indignities offered their country without the power, or even the courage to resent them. But he could not believe it possible that the committee would pursue a course so pregnant with humiliation, and he confidently pursued himself, that as this country had always displayed its justice, it would all parts of the house unite on this occasion to convince the world that her fortitude and firmness were equal to her justice.

MILAN, March 15.

"An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of that republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second 48,000, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The City of Vicenza, containing, 30,000 souls has also thrown an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal Towns of Ravenna, Guibbio, and the Duchy of Guibbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cisalpine republic; and their General Assembly has abolished the torture."

BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event which still appears to us as a dream has taken place: the chief families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have been disbanded and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. [Similar revolutions were taking place in other territories, and from every appearance, Venice, throwing of her old hypocritical masque, bids fair soon to become a real republic.]

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Thomas Payne was to have taken passage for this country the beginning of April last, in the Dublin packet, from Havre-de-Grace. An evening paper says, "the captain refused to take him on board"—possibly for fear he might turn out a Jonah, and as throwing Payne overboard might not prove as efficacious to the safety of his ship as in a former instance, he wisely declined receiving on board such a passenger.

On the 31st of March, the minister of the marine, and colonies at Paris, writ as follows to the principal commissary of the marine at Havre-de-Grace—"You have done well, citizen in disavowing in the maritime journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had issued an order to seize the vessels of the U. States of America.—This false news, like many other reports, is the effect of the schemes of malevolence, or of combinations of avarice."

The intelligence (via Hamburgh, and other sources) of a revolution taking place in the aristocratic republic of Venice cannot admit of a doubt. The explosions is said to be terrible, and threaten a complete change in that government.—The Venetian territories are on the northern and western sides of the Adriatic gulph, which is narrow, and not much more in its whole extent than our Chesapeake.—Thus, speedily will the spirit of republican liberty cross these narrow waters, and animate the people of the Morea, the ancient Grecian territory, where the flame of liberty was kindled two thousand years ago, and quenched merely by the arts of tyrants, and man being false to the cause of man.

"The news of the late defeat of the archduke Charles (says the postscript to a letter from Vienna,) spread a consternation and terror throughout this capital, that is inconceivable. The people immediately began to pack on their effects, and were quitting the capital with as much precipitation as if the enemy were at the gates."

June 8.

Captain Charles White, late of the Trio, which was condemned at the Havana, arrived yesterday from the above place in the Elora. He informs us that one of the Cathagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he failed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by Capt. White of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28. between the Florida shore and the Bohemia banks, fell in with three Spanish frigates, and a four gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattered vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole, had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and then let them go. This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by Capt. Church, of his majesty's frigate Topaz, who on the 2d. inst. boarded Capt. White, and gave him similar information of the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken, was supposed to be about 25 sail.

Capt. White, on his outward bound passage, was peeped at and shot at by several French picaroons—but, the weight of his metal kept them at a safe distance.

Notice,

THAT the subscriber wishes to establish a town on a tract of land called Gullburg, in Campbell county, on the Ohio river, directly opposite to Judge Symm's settlement, at the North bend; and that we will make application to the court of the said county, at their next October court for the purposes aforesaid.

June 24, 1797.

CAVE JOHNSON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Lulburg, near the old fields, a dark bay Horse, nine years old, branded M, on the near shoulder, and a fear on the same side, some saddle spots—appraised to 10l. Also a dark bay Mare, 7 years old, neither docked nor branded—appraised to 8l.

Joseph Wilkerson.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, June 28, 1797.

FROM FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

(A News-Paper printed at Cincinnati.)

It is said Capt. George Denlar is on his march from Detroit with a company of artillery, and is hourly expected here.—We hear he is destined for the Natchez.—Probably he is going to reconnoitre the situation of our FRIEND Gayfo, who refused to let Mr. Elliott run the boundary line.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, June 26.

PRIZES,

Of 10 dollars, No. 343, 847, 888, 1915, 2340, 2616.

Of 6 dollars, No. 642, 758, 914, 1035, 1101, 1227, 1562, 1936.

BLANKS.

No. 112, 205, 297, 532, 628, 825, 913, 1027, 1232, 1497, 1498, 1537, 1575, 1721, 1748, 1773, 1821, 1944, 2068, 2124, 2149, 2180, 2354, 2390, 2413, 2474, 2573, 2094, 2000, 2923, 2933.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, June 27.

PRIZES,

Of 25 dollars, No. 2267.

Of 15 dollars, No. 45, 748, 1897.

Of 10 dollars, No. 6, 2210.

Of 6 dollars, No. 143, 312, 487, 1231, 1542, 2522.

BLANKS.

No. 25, 156, 210, 632, 696, 981, 1139, 1115, 1128, 1170, 1227, 1511, 1544, 1611, 1659, 1813, 1893, 2033, 2068, 2255, 2493, 2633, 2654, 2917.

Notice,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," will meet on Tuesday the eighth day of August next, if not, the next fair day, at an improvement made by John Holder, in a pre-emption of 400 acres of land, on one of the West branches of Licking creek, about six miles east of Bryan's Station;—then and there to take the depositions of witnesses, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and in conformity to the said record act.

JOHN KEITH.

Notice is hereby given, that

an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwest territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels &c. and rights and credits of Edward Harris of Washington, and state of Kentucky, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of William Parker of Allegany county & commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Claimant, which was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on sundry lots and parts of tracts of land in the Ohio company, situate in the said county of Washington, as by the return of the said sheriff will at large appear. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said Harris shall appear, by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands if attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Marietta this 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.

PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that

an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwest territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels, and effects, rights and credits of John May of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of James Smith of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, Carpenter, which was levied by the sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on one share of land in the Ohio company's purchase, which was situate near lot No. 118, and also on a dwelling house in Marietta. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said May shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid suit within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands and house if attached will be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for the same. Dated at Marietta, in the territory aforesaid, the 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.

PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that

I shall make application to the county court of Garrard, for an order to establish a town at the cross roads, where the road from Lexington to the Crab Orchard crosses the road leading from Danville to Madison court house.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

2m3n.

I HEREBY caution all persons against taking an assignment on a note given by me to Anthony Rogers, for the payment of twenty-five pounds, on the 26th of July, 1797, he having failed to comply with his contract—in consequence of which, the above note was given.

Samuel Anderson.

June 27, 1797.

Notice.

That commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of the subscriber, on the 4th day of July, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the most Northwardly corner of a survey made on the settlement right of Dominic Flanigan, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM CHINN.

June 12, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, on the waters of Stephone creek, a female mare with a blaze face, judged to be 3 years old, this spring, above thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceptible; appraised to 12l.—June 6.

ARIAN BROOKS.

Montgomery county.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Chaplain's fork, in Mercer county, a bay Mare, thirteen hands one inch high, six years old, a small star, nose hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder MK in a piece, trot natural—appraised to 10l, 10s.

THOMAS HOFF.

I take Notice, that the company mentioned in the Kentucky Gazette of the 14th, who were to meet on the last day of the instant, at Washington, in order to cross the Ohio next morning for Wheeling, have prolonged the time of meeting at said place, until the 10th day of July next, at which time they will be certain of meeting in order to proceed as before mentioned.

June 25.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Franklin, under an act of assembly, entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes," on the 10th day of July next, at the place of the improvement of John McClelland's pre-emption on a sinking branch of Kentucky river, about two miles nearly east of Leeflow, in the county of Franklin, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses, tending to establish the improvement and special calls of the entry made on the said pre-emption, in the name of John McClelland.

ROBERT PATTERSON, WILLIAM MCGONNELL, Attys.

Fayette, June 1.

Notice,

I hereby given, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Washington at the house of Mr. John Parry on the road of Hardin's creek, in said county, on Monday the thirty first of July next, if said, if not, on the first fair day after, in order to establish the calls in an entry of two thousand acres, made by Thomas Prather deceased, which calls are two cabins, one built by Bazil Prather and the other by the said Thomas Prather deceased—and do such other things as may be needful and necessary concerning the premises.

THOMAS FREEMAN,

for the heirs of said Prather deceased.

June 10.

Notice,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette county, will attend at the house of the subscriber, on the fourth day of July, between the hours one and four in the afternoon, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting a corner of the pre-emption of the subscriber's, near his house, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

GEORGE ERYAN.

June 12, 1797

Taken up by the subscriber living on Paris lick, Madison county, a black Mare, about five years old, high, four years old, a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near shoulder and hind foot WP some grey hairs at the root of her tail; polled and appraised to 10l.

SOLOMON TURNER.

